



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

President Lowell cut the sod which was lifted by Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, a daughter of Professor Louis Agassiz and a sister of the late Professor Alexander Agassiz, '55. After this, George R. Agassiz, '84, and Maximilian Agassiz, '89, followed in turn, as well as a number of other officers of the different departments of the University Museum. The money for the addition has been raised by contribution from friends interested not only in the Peabody Museum, but in the University Museum. The building will be pushed forward with energy and it is hoped that the new space for the collections will be available in the course of nine or ten months.

THE tenth annual session of the Puget Sound Marine Station will convene at Friday Harbor, Washington, on June 23, and will continue for a period of six weeks. The courses to be offered will be as follows: algology, R. B. Wylie, University of Iowa; plant ecology, A. R. Sweetser, University of Oregon; elementary botany, William Moodie, Washington State Normal; elementary zoology, H. B. Duncanson, Nebraska State Normal; general ecology, H. S. Brode, Whitman College; embryology of invertebrates, Wm. J. Baumgartner, University of Kansas; ichthyology, E. V. Smith, University of Washington; advanced ecology, Trevor Kincaid, University of Washington; plankton, John F. Bovard, University of Oregon. Facilities will also be offered for research along botanical and zoological lines. The systematic survey of the local fauna which has been in progress for several seasons will be continued by further deep-water exploration. The director of the station, Professor Trevor Kincaid, of the University of Washington, will be glad to give more extended information to persons planning to visit the laboratory.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has undertaken to provide a million dollars for the medical department of Vanderbilt University. Of this sum \$200,000 would be given the university immediately for the erection and equipment of laboratories. The income from the re-

maining \$800,000 would be paid annually for the support of the department through the Carnegie Corporation. A condition of the donation provides that the direction of the educational and scientific work of the department be committed by the board of trustees to a small board of seven members, three of whom shall be eminent in medical and scientific work.

MESSRS. JAMES B. and BENJAMIN N. DUKE have given \$800,000 more to Trinity College in North Carolina. The college thus met the \$150,000 promised by the Rockefeller Foundation and has added one million dollars to its endowment.

GOVERNOR SULZER has signed a bill appropriating \$250,000 for a building for the State College of Agriculture at Syracuse University. Plans for the building are in the hands of the state architect and ground for the building will be broken early in the summer. The building will be located on the western end of the university campus, and when completed will be the largest and best equipped forestry building in the United States. Provision will be made in the basement of the building for laboratories for timber-testing and for investigations in the production of paper pulp and in the destructive distillation of timber. That is, there will be in a simple and miniature way complete paper-making and acid plants. With this will be a very complete wood-working shop where students may get acquainted with woods from the builder's standpoint. Besides offices, class-rooms and laboratories, there will be an auditorium on the third and fourth floors with a seating capacity of 1,000. Such closely related lines as forest botany, forest zoology and forest entomology will be taken care of in especially equipped laboratories.

THAT the University of Wisconsin has 5,970 students at Madison this year and 5,523 enrolled in correspondence-study courses—a total of 11,493—is shown by the new catalogue of the university which came from press this week. Every college in the university except the College of Engineering shows a gain. The College of Agriculture, with a gain of 108 students over last year's enrollment of 743,

making this year's total enrollment 851, shows the largest increase of any division of the university. The College of Letters and Science has an enrollment of 2,528, as compared with 2,504 last year. The course in pharmacy in this college has increased from 38 to 44, and the Medical School from 57 to 66. The course for normal school graduates has a registration of 66 as compared with 58 last year. The course in commerce has 335 students, a loss of 5, while the course in chemistry has 77 students, a loss of 11. The Law School with 167 students has 9 more students than last year. The Library School has 36 students, two more than last year, and the largest number that can be accommodated with the present facilities. The School of Music has a total of 418 students. The College of Engineering has 678 students, a loss of 50. This loss is largely in the present freshman class, which has 49 students less than that of last year. The Graduate School this year numbers 394, a gain of 17. The faculty of the university consists of 624 members, of whom 95 are full professors, 45 associate professors, 111 assistant professors, 21 special lecturers, 201 instructors and 152 assistants.

JOHN L. ULRICH, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University '13), has been appointed instructor in physiological psychology in the Catholic University of America.

DR. W. J. V. OSTERHOUT has been promoted to be professor of botany at Harvard University; Dr. P. W. Bridgman has been promoted to be assistant professor of physics.

DR. B. M. ALLEN, assistant professor of anatomy in the University of Wisconsin, has been chosen by the board of administration of the University of Kansas to be head of the department of zoology, succeeding Professor C. E. McClung, who a year ago became head of the department of zoology in the University of Pennsylvania. Promotions have been made as follows: F. H. Billings, from associate professor to professor of bacteriology; N. P. Sherwood, from instructor to assistant professor of bacteriology; W. H. Twenhofel, from assistant professor to associate professor of

geology; T. T. Smith, from instructor to assistant professor of physics; R. K. Yodng, from instructor to assistant professor of physics and astronomy; W. J. Baumgartner, from assistant professor to associate professor of zoology; F. C. Dockeray, from instructor to assistant professor of psychology; H. W. Josselyn, from assistant professor to associate professor of education; H. A. Rice, from associate professor to professor of civil engineering; F. H. Sibley, from assistant professor to associate professor of mechanical engineering.

THE corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at its meeting on June 6, confirmed the following promotions and appointments in the instructing staff of the institute: Dr. J. Arnold Rockwell appointed medical adviser in place of Dr. F. W. White. Associate Professor F. A. Laws, promoted to professor of electrical engineering. The following assistant professors are promoted to the grade of associate professor: Earle B. Phelps, research in chemical biology; S. P. Mulliken, organic chemical research; M. S. Sherrill, theoretical chemistry; G. E. Russell, civil engineering; Ervin Kenison, drawing and descriptive geometry; N. R. George and L. M. Passano, mathematics; M. deK. Thompson, electrochemistry; L. E. Moore, civil engineering. Two instructors were promoted to the grade of assistant professor: Edward Mueller, inorganic chemistry; J. W. Howard, topographical engineering. A number of assistants have been promoted to the grade of instructor, namely, N. S. Marston, electrical engineering; Duncan MacRae, inorganic chemistry, replacing C. R. Cressy; Dean Peabody, mechanical engineering; W. H. Wengert, mechanical engineering; W. J. Murray, analytical chemistry, replacing Mr. Fallon, and C. K. Reiman, inorganic chemistry. Assistant J. M. Livingston has been made research associate in applied chemistry. The following are new appointments to assistantships: Edward A. Ingham, biology; Robert D. Bonney, Warren E. Glancy, Leon W. Parsons and Charles S. Venable (half time), analytical chemistry, replacing E. T. Marceau, P. M. Tyler, C. K. Reiman (pro-

moted) and J. A. Gann, respectively; F. W. Lane and Philip B. Terry, organic chemistry, replacing W. J. Murray and J. W. Livingston, promoted; Arthur E. Bellis and Charles L. Burdick, theoretical chemistry, replacing B. F. Brann and Duncan MacRae, promoted; Lester F. Hoyt, water analysis, replacing W. J. Daniels; Francis H. Achard, Henry C. Harrison and Russell E. Leonard, electrical engineering, replacing D. M. Terwillinger, J. P. King and H. G. Jenks; Edgar W. Taft, military science, replacing A. J. Pastence; John P. Constable, naval architecture, replacing R. B. Pulsifer; Warren K. Green and William G. Horsch, physics, replacing Mr. Wells and Mr. Wilkins; Millard W. Merrill, electro-chemistry, replacing Mr. Gonzales; R. G. Daggett, research assistant in sanitary chemistry; George Richter and W. B. Van Arsdell, research assistants in applied chemistry; H. F. Thomson, assistant to the director of the research laboratory of electrical engineering and part-time instructor in electrical engineering; Robert E. Rogers, instructor in English; Thomas S. Holden, part-time instructor in mathematics; Clarence Hale Sutherland, instructor in civil engineering, replacing Mr. Bradbury, resigned; Ferdinand H. Pendleton, Jr., assistant in technical analysis, replacing Mr. Bishop.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION

In a communication to *SCIENCE* for May 9, page 708, Dr. Raymond Pearl, after stating that theoretically it is a primary function of the state experiment stations to conduct researches of a fundamental character which shall be calculated to discover basic natural laws, says:

Actually, with a few rare and partial exceptions, experiment stations do nothing of the sort. On the contrary, what they do engage in is experimental work of a kind carefully calculated to make as strong an appeal as possible on the basis of its supposed "practicality" to the scientifically uneducated and uncritical farmers who make up its constituency. The experiment-station investigator in many cases (though happily not in all, as I

am able personally to affirm after five years' experience in Maine) is compelled by force of circumstance over which he has no control to supplicate the great goddess truth with one ear closely applied to the ground in order that he may catch the first and faintest murmur of "what the public wants." If he has the temerity to venture upon a piece of research for which by the most extreme sophistry no evidence of immediate practicality can be adduced, he must do the work *sub rosa* and publish the results in such place that by no possible chance can the constituency ever learn of it.

It would be impossible to pack into the same space a greater amount of error and unwarranted sarcasm than is contained in these words. We are glad that Maine is so shining an exception to the general deplorable conditions herein set forth, and the state is to be congratulated upon its possession of so brilliant an exponent of what agricultural research ought to be. When, however, he writes in this sweeping fashion regarding the conditions surrounding some forty other stations in states covering a continent, many if not most of them some thousand or more miles away, it is not strange that in evolving the material largely from his inner consciousness, he has succeeded admirably in describing what the stations are not.

I write to discuss only a single sentence of this quotation and to resent its import in justice to a constituency not likely to answer for itself in these columns.

Dr. Pearl speaks of "the scientifically uneducated and uncritical farmers" as making up the constituency of the experiment stations and as constituting a real and natural bar to high-grade work. This is a sweeping and serious indictment against a series of federal institutions working in and supported by all the states of the union.

No special superiority is claimed for Illinois, but this occasion is taken to point out that of thirty-five farmers of the state serving on the advisory boards of our experiment station I happen to know of ten who are college graduates representing the following institutions: Dartmouth, Amherst, Yale, Illinois, Iowa and Cornell. How many of the